

the political effect on the Democratic administration? Or, on the other hand, would the administration, thus driven into a corner, accept the other horn of the dilemma and undertake intervention, with all that it implies in the expenditure of blood and treasure?

Throughout the trouble in Mexico, from the time of the Madero revolt which overthrew Porfirio Diaz until now, it has been a matter of pride among Washington officials that there has never been the slightest sign of interference from European countries, despite the fact that English, German and French have suffered solely from the unstable conditions which have prevailed. Now it seems to officials here the interested powers have at least determined that the laissez-faire policy of this administration calls for some explanation.

Some of the officials of the administration regard the course of the diplomatic representatives in Mexico City as menacing the Monroe Doctrine, or at least as hostile thereto. Others, however, point out that in the absence of action by the European powers, and especially without knowledge of the precise form of the British representations, it is impossible to determine whether that doctrine is ignored or is recognized, and, being recognized, is being made the basis of the representations.

It is recalled that in the case of Venezuela, a decade ago, Great Britain, Germany and Italy submitted to the United States their desire to institute a "friendly blockade" of Venezuelan ports, making clear their determination not to bring Castro to terms and not to acquire territory, thus implying complete recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. Previous administrations have realized that the Monroe Doctrine cannot be maintained without the assumption of certain obligations incident thereto, and have contended that the United States could not say to foreign powers solicitors for the welfare of their nationals in the same breath, "Thou shalt not interfere and we won't!"

Secretary Bryan talked with President Wilson for an hour and a half this afternoon. Afterward he said that he had talked about Mexico and the California Japanese question. But as to details or policies the Secretary would not say a word.

The Tribune correspondent knows that the matter of recognition of the Huerta government has recently been discussed by officials of the government. One reason that nothing has been done is the fear that if the government should recognize Huerta at this time the action might prove disastrous to Americans living in districts controlled by the rebels. It is believed that the revolutionists might take revenge upon Americans if their government should support Huerta. On the other hand, if the rebels should be accorded any sort of recognition those Americans residing within Huerta's zone would suffer.

It is probably realized that the adoption of a definite policy some months ago would have made the present situation impossible. Anything that is done now is likely to prove disastrous to American citizens in Mexico.

Even if recognition were accorded to Huerta at this time, it would at least be embarrassing, in the opinion of some of the officials, for this government to be placed in the attitude of being forced by other powers to take a definite stand in a matter which hitherto has been regarded as America's own problem.

It is possible that justification for recognition of the Huerta government may be found in the several recent successes of the federal troops. Southern Mexico seems to be practically normal and under the control of Huerta, while the federal forces have gained ground in the north, recently capturing several important points. It is considered possible here that the administration may utilize these facts to justify recognition at this time.

London, July 15.—It was officially declared here today that the statement from Mexico City regarding the representations made to their respective governments by the European diplomats there on the subject of the position taken by the United States toward Mexico is correct.

The British Foreign Office, however, declines to discuss the matter in any form or to express any opinion on the subject on the ground that it is too delicate.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 15.—The military governor of Vera Cruz today ordered the closing of the offices of the daily newspapers "La Opinion" and "La Union," accusing them of fomenting revolutionary sentiment.

BROWN QUILTS MEXICO ROAD

Resents Interference of Huerta—New Yorkers Financed Line.

Mexico City, July 15.—Negotiations between the government and E. N. Brown, president of the National Railways, have come to a deadlock. Brown has asked for a special meeting of the board of directors to name his successor, and has reserved accommodations on a steamer sailing from Vera Cruz for the United States on Thursday.

Since presenting his resignation Brown had been urged by President Huerta to remain at the head of the railways. Brown stipulated conditions on which he would remain. These were that the government officials must positively keep from interference in the business of his office. The federal administration was not prepared to make the concessions.

Brown's withdrawal carries with it that of General Manager Clark, and it is expected that C. R. Hudson, vice-president, J. M. Reid, chief engineer of construction, and other American officials will resign.

Salvador Canino, now government representative of the railway, probably will succeed Brown as president.

D. P. Bennett, of New York, vice-president of the National Railways of Mexico, yesterday confirmed reports from Mexico City that E. N. Brown, president of the system, would no longer act as the operating head of the company.

The future of the road is of particular interest to New York bankers, because of the sale, on June 2, of \$25,000,000 two-year 6 per cent notes to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co., and Laidenbury, Thalmann & Co. Of the proceeds \$10,000,000 were used to meet this amount of notes due on June 2, and \$15,000,000 will pay off that amount falling due November 15, 1913. The road has an interest obligation of \$1,000,000 to meet on October 1, for which apparently no provision has yet been made.

MAKES BET, THEN DROWNS

Boy Loses His Life Trying to Swim to Pier End.

William Chait, thirteen years old, of No. 315 West 121st street, who was known as a good swimmer, was drowned yesterday. He made a bet with another boy last week that he could swim to the end of the pier at 120th street, which is about seventy-five yards out.

Yesterday was the time for the trial to take place, but the boy with whom young Chait had made the bet did not appear, so Chait decided to swim anyway. He started out with Harry McGrath, of No. 301 West 117th street, and Thomas Carroll, of No. 309 West 120th street, two boys his own age. When about fifty yards out Chait was taken with a cramp and shouted for help. Carroll went to aid him, but Chait grabbed him around the neck. They were both going down, when a young man who had leaped into the water told Carroll to let go, saying he would take care of Chait. The young man failed to grasp Chait, who drifted away to death.

STOPS SUNDAY BASEBALL

Connecticut Court Fines Players and Owners \$616.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Haven, July 15.—Sunday baseball in Connecticut received a death blow today when fines amounting to \$616 were inflicted upon the owners of the New Haven and Hartford teams and twenty-three players, who took part in the game last Sunday at Savin Rock. James Clarkin and George Cameron, owners of the Hartford and New Haven teams, were fined \$30 each and costs, and each player of the two teams was fined \$15 and costs.

The Hartford fines were larger than those of the New Haven men because the costs were heavier. The prosecution was brought under the new Connecticut law, which prohibits the commercializing of sports.

Clarkin, of the Hartford team, asserted he would play no more Sunday games. The officials said heavier fines would be given if games were played next Sunday. The club owners settled the fines and will not appeal.

TRAIN KILLS SILK MAN

Paul Lavigne, Hastening to Boat, Didn't Hear Whistle.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 15.—Paul Lavigne, a New York silk importer, was killed here today by a New Jersey Central express train while hastening to catch a boat for New York. The engine driver said Mr. Lavigne did not hear the whistle of the locomotive, although it sounded several warnings. Mr. Lavigne was taken to the office of Dr. John H. Van Mater, where he died within an hour. He had been a summer resident here for the last nine years, occupying a cottage in Prospect avenue.

Mr. Lavigne was born in Paris, January 5, 1845. He came to America forty-six years ago and formed the confectionery company of Arnould & Co., in New York. Later he engaged in the silk importing business and conducted offices at No. 118 East 25th street, New York until the time of his death.

Burial will be to-morrow morning in Bayview Cemetery. Mr. Lavigne left a daughter, Mrs. Busor, now in Paris, and a son, John, of Atlantic Highlands.

NO AID FROM ST. SWITHIN

Strike of Raincoat Makers Made Without His Sanction.

St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain. St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair, For forty days 'twill rain no more.

Seven thousand workers in the raincoat and cravenet industry, timing yesterday, perhaps, as the beginning of a forty-day rain, quit work. However, as the day passed with variable winds, but no signs of rain, and at midnight there were still no signs of rain, the strike appeared to be untimely.

The workers demand an increase in wages, varying according to skill; a forty-eight hour working week and the abolition of the sub-contracting system in the shops. All the shops in Manhattan are under the supervision of a joint board of sanitary control, similar to a board of the same kind in the cloak and suit industry, but there are large numbers of unsanitary shops in Brooklyn and Brownsville, according to the strike committee.

DULFER HELD FOR ROBBERY

Patrolman Says Captain's Son Admitted Theft.

Arthur Dulfer, the twenty-year-old son of Police Captain John Dulfer, of the Richmond Hill, Long Island, station, who was arrested June 28, charged with robbing Miss Agnes Anderson of \$50, was held yesterday for the grand jury in \$2,500 bail by Magistrate Steers, in the Flatbush police court, Brooklyn. It developed at the hearing that two other young men were with Dulfer at the time of the alleged robbery.

Miss Anderson said she met Dulfer and his companions in Prospect Park and walked away in company with one of the three men. She testified that Dulfer followed her and, after seizing her mesh bag containing her money, ran away.

Miss Anderson is twenty-two years old, and came from Sweden three years ago. She said that her visit to Davenport, Iowa, following the robbery, was to avoid the notoriety which the matter would bring to her. The only other witness was Policeman Donnelly, who, with Magistrate Reynolds, arrested Dulfer in the cellar of an unfinished house in the vicinity of the robbery. Donnelly testified that Dulfer admitted taking the money.

DEATH CAR SECRET KEPT

Millionaire's Trial Fails to Develop Woman's Identity.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., July 15.—The presentation of evidence in the case of Joseph P. Moran, a Brooklyn millionaire, and his chauffeur, Irvan Hoffman, was completed today, but the identity of the woman who was the third person in the automobile that ran down and killed Mae Duryea on April 6 was not disclosed.

Counsel will sum up to-morrow and the case will go to the jury before adjournment of court. Mr. Moran did not take the stand in his own behalf. If he had done so Prosecutor Devlin would have insisted upon learning the name of the woman who was a passenger in the car at the time of the accident.

Hoffman, who went on the stand, was asked the name of the woman. He said positive he did not know the woman's name. He only knew, he said, that she boarded the automobile at Red Bank. She got out at New Brunswick after the accident, he said.

Hoffman said the machine was not going more than twenty miles an hour when the Duryea girl was struck on the Princeton road.

GUNMEN HOLD LEVEE IN SING SING DEATH HOUSE

Flock of Visitors Received by Slayers on Anniversary of Rosenthal Murder.

ONLY "WHITEY" IGNORED

Wives of "Gyp" and "Lefty," Mother of "Dago" Frank and "Gyp's" Father at Prison—None See Becker.

"Lefty" Louie, "Dago" Frank, "Whitey" Lewis and "Gyp" the Blood, the four gunmen who murdered Herman Rosenthal a year ago, celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the day when they took their orders from Police Lieutenant Charles Becker to kill the gambler, who squealed on the System, with a "reunion" in the death house at Sing Sing.

The wives of "Gyp" and "Lefty," dressed in latest fashion, accompanied by "Lefty" Louie's father, Jacob Rosenberg, a flour merchant in the Produce Exchange Building, in this city, and Mrs. Cirofeli, the gray haired mother of "Dago" Frank, visited the prison.

Mrs. Cirofeli, who seemed not to recognize the relatives and friends of the other gunmen, conversed in Italian through an interpreter, behind which sat an armed guard. The others sat on either side of her. They, too, were separated from the prisoners by the same contrivance, which stands out four feet from the cells, and is so closely woven that a small knife could not be shoved through its meshes.

Mrs. Horowitz, wife of "Lefty" Louie, did most of the talking with "Whitey" Lewis, who has not had any visitors in several weeks.

"Cheer up, 'Whitey,'" she said. "We'll all be together before the end of the year, having a fine blow-out together."

But "Whitey," whose half-brother from San Francisco was his last visitor, was a bit blue. Try as she would, Mrs. Horowitz could not rouse him from his melancholy.

"You fellows have wives and mothers and fathers to come and see you, and I have nobody," "Whitey" shouted to "Gyp" and "Lefty."

For two hours and five minutes the visitors remained in the death house, with the little green door at one end, through which the gunmen will pass on their last walk when the sentence of the court is carried out.

"Lefty" Louie's father, with his daughter-in-law and the wife of "Gyp" walking a little in the rear, were the first to leave the prison.

While reporters were talking with "Lefty" Louie's father, who refused to say more than that his son was in good health, the two wives came alongside. They overheard some of the questions and recognized the reporters.

"Do you want to know all about the boys?" asked Mrs. Horowitz, the wife of "Lefty" Louie, in dulcet tones.

"For two days it will remain," "Lefty" said to one of the reporters.

"Then go and find out," she answered.

Mrs. Cirofeli came out last. She showed the suffering of the last year. She seemed not to understand when addressed in English, and when spoken to in her own tongue she answered that her son was in excellent health.

"He reads most of the time," she said. "Is he hopeful?" she was asked.

She shrugged her shoulders. "I am a miserable woman. I would rather not say anything."

The wives of "Gyp" and "Lefty" are weekly visitors to the death house, invariably going on Tuesdays. "Lefty" Louie's father visits his son at least every other week. Mrs. Cirofeli never lets a week pass. She is always at the door of the prison at 1 o'clock, waiting until 1:30, when she is admitted. And she always stays until 3:30, when visitors to prisoners must leave.

But none of the gunmen ever receive visitors on Thursdays. Thursday is the day when former Police Lieutenant Becker sees his wife, and she is generally accompanied by one of his brothers, or their wives. Becker was visited last Thursday by his wife, his brother John and the latter's wife. Mrs. Becker will visit him again to-morrow.

TO TELL OF ATTACK

Counsel for Miss MacArthur Promises Surprises at Trial.

Prepared to prove that her sister, Mrs. John C. Tatum, of Great Neck, beat her until she was unconscious, Miss Kathryn MacArthur, of Richmond Hill, left Long Island City yesterday afternoon in an automobile for Andover, in Delaware County, where the trial of her sister will be continued before Justice Charles B. Johnson. She was accompanied by her attorney, her father and stepmother and her brother, Arthur MacArthur. A conference was held at the lawyer's offices before the party started, after which the lawyer said:

"There will be some surprises sprung at the trial on next Thursday. We will have the testimony of eyewitnesses of the assault who will tell of Miss MacArthur's condition afterward. Our witnesses will give sensational testimony."

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Tatum would comment on the case, but Mr. Tatum intimated that Mrs. Tatum had a story to tell that would be as interesting as anything that has yet been told.

STRIKING MINERS TRIUMPH

Paint Creek Collieries Yield to Union Demand.

Charleston, W. Va., July 15.—The Paint Creek Collieries Company, operating nine mines on Paint Creek, signed the agreement of the United Mine Workers of America today, and the miners' strike on that creek is expected to be called off at once.

The action of the Paint Creek collieries today constituted the first break of the coal operators since the strike in the West Virginia coal fields began sixteen months ago. The company extended formal recognition to the United Mine Workers of America, a concession which came as a surprise and only after a bitter fight.

The grand jury that has been making the investigation has adjourned until August 4. So far as known now, they are through with the Sing Sing investigation and no more indictments will be returned unless something unforeseen develops in the mean time.

MAKE REPORT ON SING SING

District Attorney Winslow, of Westchester County, said last night that he had been in conference with Governor Sulzer yesterday at Albany, and with James W. Osborne, who was appointed an Assistant District Attorney by the Governor to take up the investigation into Sing Sing affairs. Mr. Winslow and Mr. Osborne made a detailed report of the investigation.

The grand jury that has been making the investigation has adjourned until August 4. So far as known now, they are through with the Sing Sing investigation and no more indictments will be returned unless something unforeseen develops in the mean time.

DAY'S RUSH CREATES CONCILIATION COURT

Newlands Bill Hurried Through House and Senate and at Once Signed.

SENTH LOW COULD BE CHIEF

President Wants Him, Though It Is Doubtful if He Will Serve—Commissioner May Be Named To-day.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 15.—Within two hours after the Newlands-Clayton bill, passed by Congress to-day with a view to averting the general strike of the conductors and trainmen of the Eastern roads, reached the White House it was signed by the President with much satisfaction. President Wilson expects to name the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, as provided for in the bill, either to-morrow or next day.

The President would like to have Seth Low, whose efforts aided materially in bringing about the settlement of the strike, become Commissioner, at least until the present dispute is adjusted. He is also considering the names of Marcus M. Marks and Ralph M. Easley, two other officers of the National Civic Federation, who were instrumental in bringing about yesterday's White House conference, resulting in the passage of the Newlands-Clayton bill to-day.

Doubt is expressed as to whether Mr. Low, who is president of the National Civic Federation, would consent to become Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, but President Wilson recognizes in him an ideal official, despite the fact that he is a Republican.

Mr. Easley is a political economist of national reputation, and is believed by the President to possess the qualifications to be Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation. He is chairman of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation and has been actively interested in numerous reforms, including primary election reforms in New York, immigration and trusts and combinations.

Mr. Marks is a prolific writer on subjects of capital and labor. He is a member of the New York Peace Society and was a member of President Roosevelt's "Nobel prize" commission.

The Newlands-Clayton arbitration bill passed the House by unanimous vote, and with the two minor amendments accepted at the White House conference yesterday. The vote in the House was preceded by two hours' debate, devoted mainly to the relations between capital and labor rather than to the bill itself. Not a voice was raised in opposition to the speedy consideration of the measure, and it was hurried to the Senate before mid-afternoon.

No Delay in Senate.

The mediation bill was taken up by the Senate immediately after it was reported from the House, and after a brief statement by Senator Newlands the amendments adopted in the House, as agreed upon at the White House conference yesterday, were concurred in.

After Mr. Newlands had explained that one of the House amendments was merely an amplification of a provision in the Senate bill and that another contained a provision of the Erdman act that had been inadvertently omitted, the Senate concurred in the amendments and the bill was rushed to the House to be engrossed and signed by the Speaker. It was then returned to the Senate for the Vice-President's signature and dispatched to the White House.

It was said to-day that the railroad presidents had little to say at the White House yesterday beyond acquiescing in a desire for an independent conciliation board. The calling of the conference, it was made known, was due in large part to Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, a member of the new Industrial Commission, who gave warning some time ago of the danger of a loss of all agreement on a board of arbitration could be reached.

CONSOLATION FOR CURRAN

Aldermen Pass 36 of 51 Recommendations of Committee.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday, at its last meeting before the summer recess, passed thirty-six of the fifty-one recommendations in regard to the Police Department made by the Curran committee. Twenty-three of these were included in a resolution introduced at the last meeting by Alderman Dowling. It was passed by 32 votes to 1. Alderman John Walsh, of The Bronx, alone voting in the negative. Alderman Curran's resolution calling for the adoption of the rest of the fifty-one specifications was defeated without argument by 37 to 24. Tammany voting as a unit, while the other aldermen were divided.

The recommendations passed call for improvements in administrative details, while among those rejected were all which cast any aspersions on the Police Department or provided for extensive changes in its organization.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to pay \$2,000 additional for the expenses of the aldermanic investigation committee. Most of the items contained in the resolution, the Mayor declared, were illegal.

A message was also received from the Mayor asking for the repeal of the ordinance, previously signed by him, giving about thirty thousand city employees Saturday half-holidays during the summer. The stringency of finances to meet this plan was given as his reason. A resolution for the repeal, introduced by Alderman Curran, was referred to a committee, leaving the former ordinance operative this summer, thus defeating the Mayor's purpose.

A resolution appropriating \$2,000 for a city ice plant, to be placed in the new Municipal Building, for supplying city departments with ice, was passed.

TO EARN \$250 TO-MORROW

That's What Bryan Is to Get at Maryland's Chautauqua.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, July 15.—Secretary Bryan will lecture at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland's Chautauqua, on Thursday. The Rev. W. D. Reid, superintendent of the camp, said to-day that Mr. Bryan would receive \$250 net while there, and as a distinguished visitor would be entertained at the hotel free.

This sum is not regarded as large, and the committee expects "the commoner's" visit to give the camp publicity that will greatly help all its other features. In a message Mr. Bryan reads his "on-his-guards" statement. It is thought that he could command \$500.

"I know that Bryan would be worth as much as \$500 to the Chautauqua," said the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, director of the Severn Chautauqua. "Whenever he has been paid \$500 he has proved to be worth it."

Three Years Ago

Higgins & Cox (U. S. Lloyd's) bought six DALTON Adding and Calculating Machines.

Last fall they ordered three more. Any article that combines confidence and service always succeeds. The DALTON is succeeding.

Write us at 220 Broadway or phone Cor. 363, and a representative will call.

DALTON ADDING MACHINE

BRYAN IN OFFICE

AT \$40,000 COST

Continued from first page.

laid aside—that is, I am willing to forego whatever advantage I might derive from the acquiring of \$40,000 more for the privilege of serving the country in this office during the coming four years.

"I will do more, if necessary, but I do not believe that fairminded people will ask it of me. Therefore, until I see some reason for changing my purpose, I expect to lecture enough to bring my income up to my expenses, these lectures to be delivered during the time that other officials give to their vacations. In addition to supplementing my salary, I hope that my lectures do good. People who attend them would not do so if they did not think they received their money's worth, but I would be glad to spend my vacation resting instead of lecturing if I could do so without eating in upon the amount that I have laid away as a protection against old age."

Bristow's Sharp Resolutions.

Senator Bristow's attack on the Secretary of State was in the shape of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, From 1789 to 1799 the salary of the Secretary of State was \$5,000 per annum, during which period the office was occupied by such eminent statesmen as John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams; and

"Whereas, From 1819 to 1833 the salary of the Secretary of State was \$5,000 per annum, during which period the office was occupied by such eminent statesmen as Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and James Buchanan; and

"Whereas, From 1833 to 1851 the salary of the Secretary of State was \$5,000 per annum, during which period that high office was occupied by such eminent statesmen as William H. Seward, James G. Blaine, Thomas F. Bayard, Walter Q. Gresham, Richard Olney, John Sherman, John Hay and Elihu Root; and

"Whereas, During this long period of time no one of those eminent statesmen was compelled to neglect the duties of the office because of the meagreness of the salary; and

"Whereas, During the year 1911 the salary of the Secretary of State was increased from \$5,000 to \$12,000 per annum; and

"Whereas, 'The Great Commoner' now holding that high office, the Hon. W. J. Bryan, has stated in the public press that the salary of \$12,000 a month is not sufficient to enable him to live with comfort, and that because of the meagreness of the salary of \$12,000 per annum he is compelled to neglect the duties of his office and go upon the lecture platform in order to earn a living; and

"Whereas, There are now pending before the Department of State matters of the highest importance to the nation affecting the relations of our country with Mexico, Japan, England and other foreign countries that demand the most careful and continuous attention of the Secretary of State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to advise the Senate what would be a proper salary to enable the present Secretary of State to live with comfort and to enable him to give his time to the discharge of his public duties, for which he is now being paid the sum of \$12,000 a month; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to give this subject as prompt attention as his convenience will permit, in order that Congress may take immediate steps to relieve the country from the great loss which it suffers by being deprived of the services of the present Secretary of State, though it is now paying for such services at the rate of \$1,000 a month."

Two to Bryan's Rescue.

Senators Kern and Williams rushed to the defense of Mr. Bryan. Senator Kern objected to the consideration of the resolution, and Senator Williams sought to interpose the Senator from Kansas.

"I am inspired by curiosity," said Mr. Williams, "to inquire whether the Senator from Kansas is the author of the resolution."

Senator Bristow confessed modestly that he was. "I struggled as best I could," he said, "to give expression to what I had in mind."

"I never imagined the Senator from Kansas," said Senator Williams, as being capable of irony, sarcasm and satire all at the same time. I thought he must have had help."

"When the author of the dollar-dinner plan finds that he cannot live on a thousand dollars a month," Senator Bristow retorted, "I think there ought to be an investigation. It is strange that public business should be neglected in order that he may supplement his regular official salary."

Senator Kern put an end to further discussion by insisting that his objection stand and that the resolution go over. "When it comes up I may have something to say on it," he added.

Under the rule the resolution will come up at the next meeting of the Senate on Friday, when probably further shafts of satire will be aimed at Mr. Bryan.

Anti-Bryan Democrats in administration circles assert that President Wilson never made a shrewd political move than when he conferred on Mr. Bryan the most responsible place in the Cabinet.

SET DATE TO FIX CITY TICKET.

The Republican City Committee met last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum to issue a call for a meeting to designate nominees for the city ticket for Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen to go on the primary ballot. The designating committee, which has the same membership as the city body, was called to meet on Tuesday, August 19, the first date possible under the law.

ARBITRATION NOT FOR ROADS, IS UNION VIEW

Trainmen Talk Strike if Railway Managers Insist on Airing Grievances.

PAY SCALE DOWN POSSIBLE

Employees Would Have Newlands Act Brought to Bear Only on Their Present Demands.

The attitude of the conference committee of managers of the Eastern railroads in insisting yesterday that "all the differences between the railroads and employees" should be arbitrated, threatened the plans made in Washington for arbitration under the Newlands act. The representatives of the conductors and trainmen were in secret conference for a good part of the day, and there was considerable talk that if the railroads insisted upon airing their own grievances, irrespective of the men's demands, before an arbitration board, the possibility of a strike had not yet been wholly eliminated.

Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of managers, made it clear that there was no "joker" in the committee's letter, in which the members announced their approval of arbitration under the Newlands act and at the same time insisted that all differences should be arbitrated.

"The language of our letter is very clear," he said. "We meant and mean just what it says. We feel that we have the right to ask for arbitration which takes into consideration the grievances of the railroads as well as the grievances of the employees."

Mr. Lee said further that the men had always wanted arbitration—up never down. The conference committee would demand that the grievances of both sides be arbitrated from every angle—upward, downward, sideways and backward—the whole question gone into without reserve. They would insist upon a real standardization of wages, for which the men had shown so much anxiety, he said.

Bombshell for Trainmen.

The Lee statement threw consternation into the trainmen's camp at the Broadway Central Hotel. The leaders and members of the committee of one hundred understood its significance clearly. For one thing, it meant that the railroads would insist upon a new interpretation of the "book of rules" governing the working conditions of the conductors and trainmen, many of which, the companies contended, had been forced upon them unfairly by the unions. The employees were not pleased at the possibility of having to give up something they already had obtained. They wanted arbitration merely of their present demands.

Mr. Lee's reference to real standardization of wages was interpreted as meaning that in the case of certain roads where some of the employees might be getting even higher wages than an award provided for a general increase would cover these wages would have to be brought down to the level of the award. This situation arose under the arbitration award in the controversy between the firemen and the Eastern roads, but no general standardization was insisted upon, and it was specifically stated in the demands of the men that no such wages should be scaled down. Again the conductors and trainmen saw the possibility of having to give up something they already had acquired. It was plain from the talk of the conferring employees that the managers' attitude was complicating matters.

A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, after conferring with the committee at the Broadway Central Hotel, held a two-hour confab in their rooms at the Herald Square Hotel. They announced they would not reply to the Elisha Lee statement or comment upon the attitude of the conference committee of managers until after the meeting of the employees' committee of one hundred at the Broadway Central Hotel to-day.

Erie Still Aloof.

In the absence of J. C. Stuart, vice-president and general manager of the Erie Railroad, who is in Chicago, other officials of the company said yesterday that the position of the road had not changed since Mr. Stuart wrote his letter to Elisha Lee informing the managers' committee that the Erie withdrew from all negotiations, because it could not afford to meet any raise in wages, however slight. If arbitration is accomplished and the Erie persists in standing aloof from the other Eastern roads, the conductors and trainmen will not be slow in striking on that road, it was said.

Probably the Erie could be forced in under the arbitration plan by the federal courts. It was pointed out.

W. B. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, whose controversy with the Eastern railroads was settled recently by arbitration under the Erdman act, conferred with the representatives of the conductors and trainmen yesterday, for the purpose of formulating complaints of some of the members of his organization. He said that the railroads had not lived up to the wage scale agreement in some instances. Any failure of either side to fulfill the provisions of the award under the Erdman act would warrant some action by the United States District Court to relieve the aggrieved party.

Elisha Lee, chairman of the managers' committee, said that he had asked Mr. Carter to put in a bill of particulars or specific complaints, so that the conference committee might take the matter up at the earliest possible moment and deal with the complaints to the satisfaction of the employees.

STRIKE CALL PREDICTED

Either Victory or Walkout, Insists Trainmen's Delegate.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15.—"If the railroads do not accede to our demands, or make an equitable settlement, the strike will be called to-morrow night about 6 o'clock, or at the latest, 8 o'clock Thursday morning," said S. R. White to-night.

White, who is a representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of the Cincinnati Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who attended the recent New York conference, made the statement at a mass meeting of railroad employees.

White denied reports that an amicable agreement had been reached between the trainmen and Eastern railroads. He asserted that the Erie Railroad would be the object of their first attack, and said he did not believe that within three days there would be a wheel turning on the Erie's Eastern lines.

WOUNDS WIFE, KILLS SELF

Husband Fires Two Shots at Woman Who Left Him.

After attempting to kill his wife, Rocco Callabrese, thirty-three years old, committed suicide yesterday in front of a grocery store at No. 63 West 34 street. His wife, a feathermaker, of No. 22 Bedford street, had not been living with him for the last five months. She refused to return to him a few days ago.

Just as she was leaving the store run by Joseph Plantanda yesterday morning her husband, approached her and fired two shots at her. One bullet entered her side, and the other struck her left arm. Callabrese then shot himself in the right temple.

Mrs. Callabrese was taken to her father's home in an automobile. Antonio Pelagrine, a retired merchant, who said he was her father, refused to talk about his daughter's condition. He said she had three children.

WIFE SUICIDE W. M. CLEMENS

Woman Asks Separation from Relative of Mark Twain.

William M. Clemens, a writer and criminologist, who was related to Mark Twain, is being sued for a separation by Mrs. Edna Graves Clemens, on the ground of cruelty, which she says began soon after their marriage in New Jersey in 1901.

Mrs. Clemens alleges that in 1905 her husband threatened to shoot her, and in 1907 on board of a steamer on which they were sailing for Europe he accused her of flirting and assaulted her. Mrs. Clemens says she left her husband last June after he had called her a thief.

The plaintiff says that her husband has an income of \$10,000 a year from his profession of criminologist, and she asks a reasonable amount of alimony.

EBERHART'S AID EFFECTIVE

Immigrant Boy Detained for Lack of Funds Admitted.

Efforts of Governor Adolph Olson Eberhart of Minnesota to obtain the release at Ellis Island of a little immigrant boy who, like himself on his arrival in this country thirty-three years ago, had been detained for lack of funds, have been successful. The boy, Alois Lerner, a German, fifteen years old, was told yesterday that he was free to join his relatives in Minnesota.

The youthful immigrant, even after he had been made to realize that he was free, could not understand why a Governor of a great state should interest himself in the humble affairs of a German boy. He only knew that his uncle, Thomas Neumann, in Minnesota, had wired the Governor, and that the danger of deportation had been quickly removed.

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